

Free Negroes.—The Virginia House of Delegates have adopted as a substitute for the bill to remove free negroes from that State, a resolution appropriating \$30,000 annually for colonization purposes.

The United States Senate voted down several propositions to build national vessels with caloric engines on the plan of Capt. Ericsson; also, a proposition to abolish the spirit ration in the navy.

...nce West India emancipation, then you have
...ire an argument to show why war should be
...darkness rather than light.' Rejection of
...gospel, and slide back into paganism.

the abolition of slavery in the United States, British West India emancipation was effected (or a bill for that purpose.) in England.

will give us some articles of J. B.'s creed in 1848, which his Review of the Bible has enabled us to present, and some articles of his creed extracted from his communications in *THE LIBERATOR*, April and May, 1852, will be interesting, perhaps, to the readers of *THE LIBERATOR* to know how rapidly he has progressed—

JOSEPH BARKER'S CREED.
Review of the Bible, 1848.

HE says—I have not the slightest objection to the teaching religious and moral principles of the Bible. On the contrary, I regard them with the utmost respect and reverence. I believe them to be in part such revelations from Heaven. I believe that in proportion as the great leading principles of religion and moral conduct are indicated in the Bible, so in proportion as they are understood and reduced to practice, will mankind become happy and prosperous, intelligent and good. I believe that the course of life which the leading precepts of the Bible inculcate is the way both to temporal success and happiness in heaven. I believe that to its substance, the Mosaic account of Creation is in general true. The truth of the Christian religion, and the opponent of error; the patron of all virtue; and the opponent of all vice."

We have already given J. B.'s opinion of the *highly beneficial influence* of the Bible on those countries where it is the most revered; and also, on the contrary, the vicious, ignorant and unhappy situation of those countries where the Bible is the least known or regarded.

Now, by comparing these articles of his creed, we find B. has progressed very rapidly. In 1848, he considered the Bible a book 'agreeable to truth, and adapted to people of all ages,' with the assistance of his running knife. Even the parts he then thought fabulous, he said he 'considered them in many cases as truthful and useful fables, in harmony with the great principles of religion,' based on the great principles that there is a God, that man is an accountable creature, that the whole universe is under God's control, that He can make all nations an instrument of chastisement to offending man, or a means of joy and blessedness to obedient man.' The leading religious and moral principles of the Bible, J. B. said he believed to be a truth 'revelations from heaven.'

Now, it is a great pity that the 'Review of the Bible' the only production of J. B.'s (with the exception of his newspaper communications) that we have had the privilege of seeing, and it has only been a few days since we had the pleasure of perusing it. We have never seen any of the volumes of his works, which he refers to in *THE LIBERATOR*, in which he has reported his views on the various questions of Bible criticism.

applied progress since his emancipation from slave authority. His growth is exuberant to the highest degree; he cannot be sound, it is undoubtedly a fungus; he cannot be sane, it is undoubtedly a mania; he cannot be sober, it is undoubtedly a drunkenness; he cannot be thirty or forty particulars more, in which he has become a better and happier man, in consequence of his emancipation from Bible and external authority.' He must have been a very bad man before his emancipation, which has enabled him to judge of the utter depravity of Bible believers, or he is now performing works of supererogation. The latter we would suppose to be the fact.

We poor, Bible-believing, hypocritical, lying sinners, — accompanied with a great many other hideous sins, — so tedious to mention, — will have to call on him for a supply of some of his superabundant righteousness.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

ORIGINAL PUBLISHERS.

BY REV. WM. S. DOWNEY.

This is the title of a small volume, (the author of which was formerly a missionary in the British West

India Islands,) which has received favorable notices from the press, and the fourth edition of which is soon to be printed in Boston. The following is the introductory chapter :—

1. Would men but look more minutely into the glass of their own imperfections, we should find them less censorious.
2. A well spent Sabbath on earth prepares us for the spending of a better in heaven.
3. Strong drinks are like wars, making cripples of some men, and sending others to the grave.
4. Beauty, like riches, has been productive of more evil than good.
5. While travelling, I often noticed bull-dogs lying still, while puppies were barking.
6. Men possessing small souls are generally the authors of great evils.
7. If most married women possessed as much prudence as they do vanity, we should find many husbands far happier.
8. Law without justice is as a wound without a cure.

10. Money makes the gay lady; but virtue the noble woman.

11. Never respect men merely for their riches, but rather for their philanthropy; we do not value the sun for its height, but for its use.

12. The difference between a golly wife and a worldly one is this: the former is a real gem, shining in the dark evening of adversity; but the latter is mere paste, glittering only in the morning of prosperity.

13. Man ploughs the ground to make it prolific, God ploughs the heart to make us Christians.

14. The sword was never intended for murder, but defence; neither was the tongue intended for slander, but prayer and praises.

15. To keep your own secrets is wisdom; but to expect others to keep them is folly.

16. Power will accomplish much; but perseverance more.

17. As drinks have their dregs, so does life have its sediment.

18. Never repine at your lot; all the heavenly bodies are not suns and moons.

19. Better would ignorant men remain silent, than

Another Webster and Parkman Tragedy.—A letter in the Lynchburg (Va.) Express, from the Kanawha Salines, states that a man named Steven had run to the house of a neighbor to pay him several hundred dollars he owed him. As he was not seen afterwards, his friends instituted inquiries for him, and finally searched the house where he had gone, without success, until one of them commenced scraping the sales of a large fire place, and, to his surprise, found several human teeth and the cheek-bone; also, part of a skull, which he supposed to be that of the man, who had run away to service in the fire place, partly roasted. The occupant of the house was immediately arrested.

Terrible Affray.—Seven unknown men assaulted four others employed in the Glasgow Mills, Hadley Falls, just above Holyoke, last Sunday night, 27th inst. Two of the four were slain very severely. One of the assailants was killed, and the others were wounded and died in consequence on Wednesday following. Another is terribly injured, but will survive. No clue to the murderers.

Longevity of Farmers.—It appears from the Massachusetts Registry of births and deaths for 1861,

that the duration of the lives of agriculturalists was twelve years above the general average, nearly nineteen above that of common laborers, and nineteen per cent. above the average age at death of mechanics.
